

# Medicine and Books

## Texture of virology

*Textbook of Medical Virology*. Ed Erik Lycke and Erling Norrby. (Pp 369; £29.) Butterworths. 1983.

A textbook is a work of reference where facts may be ascertained, truth learnt, and statements verified, but the word "text" itself means something woven, something which has acquired a "texture." In the case of medical works this texture comes frequently from an underlying warp and woof of scientific discovery and clinical practice, but these may be woven in varying proportions. Hence a textbook of medical virology could concentrate on the practical issues, an approach which would imply, and demand, some knowledge of the underlying biology, or it could start with an account of the underlying biology, and base the application to clinical medicine on this account.

Lycke and Norrby's *Textbook of Medical Virology* is about the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of viral infections in man, and the editors have adopted the second approach. The book divides itself almost exactly into two halves. The first half contains the essential biological facts about viruses and virus infections in man. The second half deals with clinical virology and with specific information about particular viruses and virus groups.

The first half is superb. It will be valued by the advanced student on a postgraduate microbiology course, and read with interest, enjoyment, and enlightenment by the experienced clinical virologist wanting to renew and consolidate his knowledge. The molecular biology, cytopathology, and immunology of viral infections are dealt with in a concise and readable fashion, copiously and effectively illustrated. The early part of the second half (about one third of it, or one sixth of the whole book) is concerned with diagnostic laboratory techniques, epidemiology, inactivations and disinfection, immune prophylaxis, and antiviral drugs. This section does not disappoint, although it is necessarily somewhat compressed. The last third of the book provides a systematic account of the important viral diseases of man. At least some of the ground has inevitably been covered in the first two thirds.

These are good summaries, but it must be confessed that they often fail to be useful just when detailed information is sought. Of course, it might be argued that there are weightier texts, of heavier weave, for this, and that is true. Nevertheless, it is sad to find non-A non-B hepatitis dismissed in seven lines. More might have been made of exciting new developments in the field of human papovaviruses, both the polyoma group and the papilloma group. For example, the human wart viruses receive less than three lines (p 339), with a reference to an earlier chapter where the reader finds little more information. This section, however, ends with an excellent and original chapter by Lycke, which treats human viral disease as it really is—that is, as a set of clinical problems requiring diagnosis and differential diagnosis.

A perhaps unexpected bonus at the end is a short chapter on chlamydias and chlamydial infections. A very short bibliography is given at the end of each chapter, but the references are scanty and some surprisingly out of date. This may be accounted for by the fact that the book was first published two years earlier in Swedish, but, even so, a more recent edition of Andrewes and Pereira than that of 1972 could have been cited (p 3). These references are presumably for general reading and fuller information, so that Lycke's chapter on inactivation of viral infectivity

surely deserves more than one reference to a 1976 paper on the preparation of an influenza subunit vaccine.

The English is almost impeccable and the standard of writing high. Whether this is due to a (unacknowledged) translator, or, more likely, to the unparalleled command of the English language by Scandinavian scientists, is not clear. Infelicities are few and far between, although there is a weakness of plurals in the first paragraph of the book (protozoon—*protozoa*, rickettsia—*rickettsiae*, chlamydia—*chlamydiae*) and Creutzfeldt, of Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, appears throughout as Creuzfeld.

These defects are minor and they do not detract from the excellence of the texture which Professors Lycke and Norrby and their contributors have woven into this book. It is a successful and valuable work, and in particular the editors are to be congratulated on their courage in approaching an essentially clinical subject from such an uncompromisingly scientific standpoint. Finally, there is the price, which is likely to debar it from all but the dedicated professional or the enthusiast, but this problem seems to be endemic among virological textbooks. Editors and authors can only suffer in silent embarrassment. Certainly, I count myself fortunate as a reviewer to have acquired my own copy of such an excellent publication.

A P WATERSON

## Update on eye diseases

*Butterworths International Medical Reviews*. "Ophthalmology 1: Disorders of the Vitreous, Retina and Choroid." Ed Jack J Kanski and Peter H Morse. (Pp 274; £25.) Butterworths. 1983.

Any contributor to a volume which is intended, as the editors of this book tautologically assert, to keep the ophthalmologist up to date with recent advances must inevitably deal with a paradox. Most proved advances tend not to be recent, and the latest theories and techniques, if not actually speculative, have yet to be proved to be able to benefit significant numbers of patients. Not all the authors who contribute to this otherwise excellent volume on disorders of the vitreous, retina, and choroid have resolved this paradox and some have merely offered detailed descriptions of their practices with little or no reference to the results obtainable by these or, for that matter, any other methods.

There remains, however, much valuable information in the book, in which the editors have devoted almost equal portions to medical (including the use of the laser) and surgical developments in this rapidly expanding discipline. The book contains numerous references and is well illustrated by photographs and diagrams throughout. The introductory chapters deal with techniques of evaluating retinal disease and a discussion of laser treatment. The ensuing 100 pages cover important subjects such as the management of diabetic eye disease, pigment epithelial disorders, subretinal neovascularisation, and retinal vein occlusions, with much of practical value for the ophthalmologist in his day to day practice. A useful chapter on the retina in metabolic diseases in childhood is included and the management of choroidal melanoma and retinoblastoma is discussed at some length in a separate chapter.

The second half of the book deals almost exclusively with the developments in closed intraocular microsurgery, starting with a comprehensive chapter discussing the available instrumentation. The surgical techniques used for silicone oil injection and closed anterior segment microsurgery and for treating advanced diabetic eye disease, giant retinal breaks, and periretinal membranes are each considered in separate chapters. Nevertheless, although such developments will be of great interest to all ophthalmologists, only a few are likely to benefit from some of the detailed surgical descriptions which are included.

*Ophthalmology 1* merits a place in the postgraduate library not merely for the information it contains but also because of its second stated aim, which is to stimulate thought on problems yet to be solved. Further volumes in the same series, which will relate to different topics, are promised and these will be awaited with interest.

PAUL HUNTER

## Off the wall and into the consulting room

*Oxford General Practice Series*. No 3. "Preventive Medicine in General Practice." Ed Muir Gray and G H Fowler. (Pp 286; £12.50.) Oxford University Press. 1983.

In Oxford Street you may have seen an oddly dressed figure carrying a placard with the exhortation: "Eat less protein, meat, fish, lentils, and dairy products. Protein causes lust." He gives no references and for as long as I can remember has intoned the same liturgy at passers by. In similar vein there was a time when prevention in general practice was limited to do's and don'ts on the darker corners of the waiting room walls. "Don't bother the doctor for a cold—do have a flu injection." "Don't eat fats—do more exercise." With increasing substance behind the claims the discussion to take prevention down off the walls and into organised strategies in everyday practice has begun in earnest.

In his introduction to this book John Horder asks: "What are the worthwhile targets for prevention? Can the health visitors and nurses share the tasks? Who will organise? What limited experiments will provide the figures, graphs, and histograms that will reveal success and add another form of satisfaction to the traditional one of seeing an individual recover from an illness?" In a series of multi-author essays these are the questions that the editors, one a general practitioner and the other a community physician, set out to tackle.

Like any book that cuts new ground, the detours and forays will irritate some and gratify others. The prevention of mental illness, accidents, and disability receives prominence alongside more orthodox topics of concern such as cerebrovascular disease, diet, and smoking. The omission of any serious consideration of women's health, apart from a perfunctory discussion of cervical and breast cancers, is probably to be expected in a volume where only two of the 12 authors are women. Other topics are more innovative and the section on planning for prevention in primary care opens up this much neglected subject and the part that the general practitioner and district services could play in marrying up resources around specific problems. In particular the chapter on smoking would serve as a good framework to the practicalities of organising an antismoking programme in a busy practice.

More traditional, however, is the approach to some of the principles of prevention. It has always been an activity done to people rather than by them, and there is scant attention here to the main resource for prevention—the patients. No reference is made to patient held records, cooperation cards, patient participation groups, or community health projects. The chapter that boldly advertises itself as "The politics of prevention" stands out as an embarrassingly damp squib, consisting in its entirety in how to contact your member of Parliament.

Some may continue to intone from the walls at a fleeting

public, or even stay silent. But this book indicates the real shift that has been taking place. It summarises some of the new ways of organising prevention and the new language that are on the agenda for the primary care team. I hope that it will be a language and structure that include patients and health staff as well as doctors. Certainly principals and trainees will find this worth reading and perhaps, too, the practice nurse.

JOHN ROBSON

## Cardiology in colour

*Atlas of Heart Disease*. J H Holzner and P Mathes. Drawings by L Metzenbauer. English edition by W A Baxley. (Pp 248; £48.) Butterworths. 1983.

*Atlas of Heart Disease* is essentially an Austro-German enterprise, with W A Baxley (professor of medicine, University of Alabama in Birmingham) having responsibility for the recently published English edition. The title is misleading for this is not an atlas of cardiac pathology. It attempts to be much more than that. The authors' grand aims, wordily expressed, are "to provide the physician, who has to recognise and treat cardiac disease, with the connecting link between clinical findings and anatomicopathological alterations . . . at facilitating the assessment of the value and relevance of the multitude of examination methods available . . . to deepen the medical practitioners' understanding of the ways pathological alterations may appear during examination." The book, which is divided into five sections—anatomy, physiology, cardiac evaluation, heart disease, and cardiac rehabilitation—relies heavily on illustrations (there are well over 200, of which many are in colour), but the value of the accompanying text is extremely variable. In places it is pitched at almost a layman's level but in others much prior knowledge is assumed.

Cardiac anatomy is dealt with in nine pages, which include four whole pages of unlabelled drawings of the heart, and two electronmicrographs occupy the equivalent of another page. The text is correspondingly brief and contains nothing of practical importance that a general physician could not easily recall from his undergraduate days. The section on physiology contains some good diagrams and provides brief reviews of some important topics ranging from the excitation process of the myocardial cell to myocardial metabolism. The balance, however, is uneven—for example, a whole page of text and five illustrations of volume-pressure loops are devoted to the subsection called "The work diagram of the ventricle," and yet in the subsection in which the blood supply and innervation of the heart are described there are only brief and unhelpful references to the effects of alpha and beta adrenergic stimulation.

"Cardiac evaluation" is the best section in the book. All the conventional techniques of cardiac investigation are described and well illustrated, and the more recent techniques of echocardiography and nuclear imaging are particularly well done. Metzenbauer's drawings of the heart are coupled with good M-mode echocardiograms, sector scans, thallium images, and gated pool scintigrams and should make it clear to those who are unfamiliar with these techniques how the various images are derived and what they signify. Similarly, cardiac catheterisation and coronary angiography are described and illustrated satisfactorily for the non-specialist.

The largest section on heart disease contains 14 subsections. Those on ischaemic and valvular heart disease have some excellent illustrations and a well matched text but others are disappointing. We are told, for example, that the scope of the book permits only illustrative examples of congenital heart disease but the authors then mention 10 defects and, in addition to the odd factual inaccuracy in the text, there is a tantalising lack of catheter data and angiograms to illustrate these. In the subsection on hypertensive heart disease there is a wanton use of

space. A whole page is devoted to a drawing of a heart showing left ventricular hypertrophy and another whole page to an electrocardiogram. The brief accompanying text invokes Page's mosaic theory of multiple aetiological factors without further elucidation and comparative muscle cell DNA and RNA determinations when hypertrophied hearts reach a critical weight are mentioned but there is no reference to stroke or renal failure as important complications. Pulmonary embolism merits only a very scant and general text and an illustration of an abnormal ventilation perfusion scan. The final short section on cardiac rehabilitation is without illustration. It contains some important but self evident points, several sweeping statements, and some stimuli for those with antibodies to jargon. Terms such as "optimal personalisation" and "optimal socialisation" in the definition of rehabilitation certainly caused a painful reaction in me.

This really is a curate's egg of a book. The authors emphasise that it is not a textbook, but the fact that it is designated an atlas does not excuse the patchy content and variable standard of the text. It is not a reference book nor is it suitable for initial learning. Moreover, the readers for whom it is primarily intended should be familiar with the information it has on offer. I would not recommend it for individual purchase but I would be quite happy for a copy to be on the shelf of the hospital library in the belief that clinical undergraduates, junior staff, and those who have main interests in specialties other than cardiology might profit from the good parts of it according to their experience.

G K MORRIS

## For the generalist

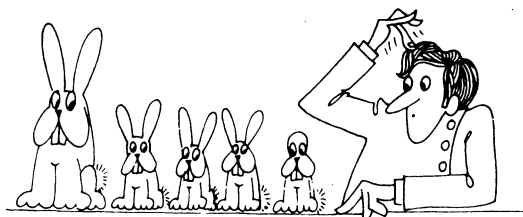
*Internal Medicine Today: a Comprehensive Postgraduate Library. "Gastroenterology."* Ed Gary Gitnick. (Pp 425; £33.25.) John Wiley and Sons. 1983.

Based on a teaching course for internists held at the University of California, Los Angeles, *Internal Medicine Today* is directed towards the general physician rather than specialist gastroenterologists and aims at providing an up to date account of the problems of gastrointestinal, liver, biliary, and pancreatic diseases frequently encountered in a busy practice. Most chapters begin with a brief synopsis of the relevant anatomy and pathophysiology and each ends with case studies consisting of a clinical summary followed by some questions, which, though probably valuable, are so few and selected that they "test" only a very small amount of knowledge.

The first two excellent chapters on the oesophagus and stomach provide good clinical accounts on the basis of pathophysiology and are followed by one on diseases of the small intestine and colon. The pancreas, gall bladder and bile duct, acute hepatitis, chronic hepatitis, drug induced liver injury, and disorders of bilirubin metabolism are covered separately. A whole chapter is devoted to the management of malignant disease, which is again organ structured, and the book ends with chapters on gastrointestinal polypeptides and nutrition.

With few exceptions the contributors are members of the faculty of the UCLA School of Medicine and, perhaps inevitably, there is some unevenness throughout the book. Apart from the contributions of Ippoliti and Samloff (chapters 1 and 2) I particularly enjoyed Schoenfield on the gall bladder and bile duct. There is a good summary of the serological markers of the hepatitis viruses and their importance and there is a detailed account of the indications for and the efficacy of hepatitis B vaccines.

I found most fault with the chapters on malignancies and diseases of the colon. Many statements are highly questionable—for example, that a high mortality and poor palliation are associated with endoscopically inserted Celestin tubes, or that all cases of shigellosis should be treated with antibiotics. There



John Thurman's *A Doctor . . . or Else?* has now reached its third, revised, edition (Yare Valley Publishers, 20 Bluebell Road, Norwich; £3 including postage). Its subtitle sums up the book and its character: "The 'why' and 'how' of entering a career in medicine, and what to do if you can't." Dr Thurman suggests that would be doctors should examine the motives for their choice of career, and explains concisely and entertainingly the qualities and qualifications needed for admission to medical school; the different types of courses offered; how to apply (with, bless him—and many will—a full and accurate list of addresses); and what the prospects are after qualification. For those who decide, or have decided for them, that a doctor's life is not for them, alternative possible careers are listed—including that of a medical research worker, pictured here.

are some outdated concepts, such as pericholangitis in association with inflammatory bowel disease—no mention is made of primary sclerosing cholangitis. The clinical aspects of the diseases are often overlooked or are poorly dealt with. This is perhaps best illustrated by the account of the associated features of ulcerative colitis, where extreme rarities such as myocarditis, neuritis, and pericarditis seem to have equal weight with diarrhoea and bleeding. Nevertheless, management is generally well covered, although, especially in the case of peptic ulcer, drugs that are not yet available in the United States are not mentioned. Each chapter concludes with a selective reference list, most of which are excellent.

There is a lot of useful information in this book. It has to be read critically, which therefore presupposes a fairly high degree of knowledge, but, at least in parts, it succeeds in its aims.

D P JEWELL

## Emergency anaesthesia

*Handbook of Emergency Anaesthesia.* Anne J Sutcliffe. (Pp 256; £8.50.) Butterworths. 1983.

With the plethora of books on anaesthesia currently available, there have to be very sound reasons for adding to them. At first sight a handbook of emergency anaesthesia which is "easily carried in the pocket of a white coat" seems a good idea. Other junior doctors in other disciplines are well provided with such "handbooks" so why not junior anaesthetists? As suggested in the preface, would not instant reference to an aide-memoire which is "brief and dogmatic" be just what is needed when the inexperienced junior anaesthetist is faced with the difficult emergency problem?

Well, my personal view is that this concept is thoroughly bad and I suspect that this is an example of a publisher finding an author to add a book to a publisher's range. Not only is this a bad idea for a book but the results may be potentially dangerous. Anaesthesia is often described as a "sharp-end" specialty, and

anaesthetists, even working on routine lists, are handling situations which can change from a comfortable stability to alarming crisis in a matter of seconds. This is even more true in emergency anaesthesia. The concept of a junior anaesthetist having to look up the sort of material which comprises about 80% of this book is frightening. If his "memoire" needs that sort of "aide" he should not be giving emergency anaesthetics unsupervised.

The other major problem with this book arises from its own claim to be "brief and dogmatic." Anaesthesia is neither a brief nor a dogmatic subject and attempts to make it so reduce it to a technical level more suitable for anaesthetic nurses or assistants. British trained anaesthetists are without question among the best in the world owing in part to their long apprenticeship and relative protection from dogmatic and didactic teaching. They learn to evaluate the varying teaching they get and apparently contradictory views often help to bring matters into perspective.

Dr Sutcliffe may think that stomach and nasogastric tubes are useful for emptying the stomach in an emergency; others would disagree. Indeed, to pass an oral stomach tube in a head injured patient as recommended by Dr Sutcliffe would, in my opinion, be thoroughly undesirable if not dangerous. Another example of diversity of opinion is that of her listing myasthenia gravis as an absolute contraindication to the use of suxamethonium. Other anaesthetists, of whom I am one, would regard suxamethonium as the drug of choice in myasthenics, should a relaxant be required. These are only two examples of such disagreements and I could quote many more. Anaesthesia simply does not lend itself to the brief, dogmatic teaching style adopted in this book and a trainee anaesthetist would be well advised to stick to the more balanced views set out in the tried and tested *Synopsis of Anaesthesia*.<sup>1</sup>

JOHN S M ZORAB

## Reference

- <sup>1</sup> Atkinson RS, Rushman GB, Lee JA. *A synopsis of anaesthesia*, 9th ed. Bristol: Wright PSG, 1982.

## To treat or no?

*Hypertension in the Elderly*. Harralambos Gavras and Irene Gavras. (Pp 240; £17.50.) Wright PSG. 1983.

When a book on hypertension appears during the 250th anniversary year of Stephen Hales's original measurement of blood pressure, the reader may be forgiven for considering whether a historical perspective has been included. Certainly, the authors present an excellently written and well referenced review of current knowledge and beliefs about hypertension as a disease, and they also describe the tests, special laboratory investigations and extensive drug treatment available. Unfortunately, their apparent thorough summary has been based on long established beliefs, which are not immediately relevant to the problems of elderly patients and need to be seen in the light of history.

Perhaps our present problems began almost 80 years ago when Korotkoff first gauged blood pressure by auscultation. This not only provided measurable authority to Sir Thomas Lewis's then existing claim for the importance of clinical science in medical practice but also added force to the extensive and authoritative writings of Sir Clifford Allbutt. At this time, however, it was not appreciated that a poor prognosis in patients with hypertension was more likely to be due to the renal effects of a previous acute streptococcal infection. Despite the later benefits of penicillin, the opinions of Sir James Mackenzie on the mechanical function of the heart and the personal cardiac catheterisation of Forssmann paved the way for the subsequent flood of modern technology. This has allowed doctors to concentrate too much on making measurements and not enough on evaluating basic principles.

Regrettably, Mackenzie's caution, "It is a mistake, and one made not infrequently, to consider the high blood pressure as if it were a disease"<sup>1</sup> has been overlooked by many physicians. This did not matter when he could add, "Happily the efforts employed to reduce the blood pressure are usually of little effect." Unhappily, this is not true for many elderly patients today. Pressure to use drugs encourages physicians to adopt an aggressively potent management policy. In elderly patients this is often directed towards what is simply a measurement reflecting changes associated with aging that have already occurred and not an indicator of remediable disease. Consequently, and since the common complications of treatment are identical to the complications attributed to the disease, physicians managing elderly patients may easily overlook the effects of inappropriate therapeutic zeal. Indeed, such events may actually reinforce the view that if treatment had been started earlier it would have been to the patient's advantage.

Despite a well presented account, the authors have not made a case for managing hypertension in elderly patients. Indeed, on the basis of simply reducing the blood pressure, can anyone—since most of the complications associated with hypertension are not haemorrhage (which one might expect if it was merely a mechanical problem) but thrombosis and infarction?

BRIAN LIVESLEY

## Reference

- <sup>1</sup> Mackenzie J. *Diseases of the heart*. London: Oxford Medical Publications, 1913:139.

## In brief

*Medical Oncology* (by J A Green, F R Macbeth, and J M A Whitehouse; Blackwell; £5.95) is the latest in the Pocket Consultant series of brief reference books produced to meet the everyday needs of busy medical practitioners. As a practical handbook of information on the medical management of patients with malignant disease and not just a "recipe book" of chemotherapeutic regimens, this conveniently sized volume will be of interest not only to doctors concerned in the day to day care of patients with cancer but also the increasing number of nurses specialising in this branch of medicine. Emphasising the fundamental decisions to be taken before cancer treatment is started and the importance of controlled clinical trials, this pocket book covers the basic principles of managing patients who have cancer and outlines the methods of assessing disease and the response to treatment. Data collection and case recording are described as simple but essential help to patient care and evaluation of treatment.

## Contributors

A P WATERSON is emeritus professor of virology at the Royal Postgraduate Medical School.

PAUL A HUNTER is a consultant ophthalmic surgeon at King's College Hospital, London.

JOHN ROBSON is a general practitioner in London.

G K MORRIS is a senior lecturer in medicine at the University of Nottingham.

D P JEWELL is a consultant gastroenterologist at the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford.

JOHN S M ZORAB is a consultant anaesthetist at Frenchay Hospital, Bristol.

BRIAN LIVESLEY is a consultant physician (geriatrics) at King's College Hospital, London.

## Some new titles

### Hepatology

*Current Hepatology*. Vol 3. Ed Gary Gitnick. (Pp 365; £55.) John Wiley & Sons. 1983.

*The Liver Annual 3/1983: a Series of Critical Surveys of the International Literature*. Ed I M Arias, M Frenkel, and J H P Wilson. (Pp 471; \$60.) Elsevier. 1983.

### Histology

*Multiple Choice Questions in Histology*. Raymond Coleman. (Pp 285; £5.95.) Pitman. 1983.

### Homeopathic medicine

*Organon of Medicine*. Samuel Hahnemann. First integral English translation of the definitive sixth edition of the original work on homeopathic medicine. Translated by Jost Künzli, Alain Naudé, and Peter Pendleton. (Pp 270; £7.95.) Victor Gollancz. 1983.

*The Treatment of Emotional Illness: A Self-help Guide to Remedies Which Can Restore Calm and Happiness*. Trevor Smith. (Pp 208; £5.95.) Thorsons. 1983.

### Infectious diseases

*International Nomenclature of Diseases*. Vol 2. "Infectious Diseases." Part 3. "Viral Diseases." Joint project of the Council for International Organisations of Medical Sciences and the World Health Organisation. (Pp 101; Sw fr 20.) CIOMS. 1983.

*A Practical Approach to Infectious Diseases*. Ed Richard E Rees, R Gordon Douglas, Jr, and William M Valenti. (Pp 797; \$35.75.) Little, Brown, and Company. 1983.

*Practical Infectious Diseases*. Ed Richard D Meyer. (Pp 254; \$14.20.) John Wiley & Sons. 1983.

*Prevent Infection! Guidelines for Clinicians, Nurses and Paramedical Staff in General and Psychiatric Hospitals and Nursing Homes on How to Prevent or Combat Infection*. Translation from the Dutch by W C Noble. (Pp 106; £3.75.) William Heinemann Medical Books. 1983.

### Intensive care medicine

*Handbook of Intensive Care*. Ed W H Bain and K M Taylor. (Pp 564; £35.) Wright PSG. 1983.

*A Manual of Central Venous Catheterization and Parenteral Nutrition*. Ed J L Peters. (Pp 273; £16.50.) Wright PSG. 1983.

*Recent Advances in Critical Care Medicine*. No 2. Ed Iain McA Ledingham and C D Hanning. (Pp 295; £17.) Churchill Livingstone. 1983.

### Medical history

*Historical Origins of the Concept of Neurosis*. José M López Pinero. Translated by D Berrios. (Pp 107; £17.50.) Cambridge University Press. 1983.

### Microbiology

*Antimicrobial Chemotherapy Series*. No 5. "Antibiotic Choice: the Importance of Colonisation Resistance." Dirk van der Waaij. (Pp 132; £19.50.) Research Studies Press. 1983.

*Institute of Medical Laboratory Sciences Monographs*. "Microbiology in Blood Transfusion." John A J Barbara. (Pp 211; £7.50.) Wright PSG. 1983.

*Microbiology Series*. Vol 10. "Unusual Microorganisms: Gram-negative Fastidious Species." Ed Edward J Bottone. (Pp 126; Sw fr 79.) Marcel Dekker. 1983.

### Symposia and conference proceedings

*Oxford Medical Publications*. "Disability Prevention: the Global Challenge." [Leeds Castle, November 1981.] Ed Sir John Wilson. (Pp 107; £9.95.) Oxford University Press. 1983.

*Pediatric and Adolescent Endocrinology*. Vol 12. "Evaluation of Growth Hormone Secretion: Physiology and Clinical Application." [Workshop, Hinterzarten, 23-24 June 1982.] Ed Zvi Laron and Otfried Butenandt. (Pp 200; DM 182.) Karger. 1983.

*Practice of Psychosexual Medicine*. [Selected papers from the first international conference on psychosexual medicine, Brighton, 7-10 July 1982.] Ed Katharine Draper. (Pp 257; £14.95.) John Libbey. 1983.

*Progress in Applied Microcirculation*. Vol 1. "Structure and Function of Endothelial Cells." [Lindau/Bodensee, 23-24 October 1982.] Ed K Messmer and F Hammersen. (Pp 138; DM 55.) Karger. 1983.

### Miscellaneous

*Management for Health Service Administrators*. Ed D Allen and J A Hughes. (Pp 382; £35.) Pitman. 1983.

*The Management of Industrial Relations in the National Health Service*. Management series. No 7. Christopher Fewtrell. (Pp 79; price not stated.) Institute of Health Service Administrators. 1983.

*Modern Blood Banking and Transfusion Practices*. Editor-in-chief D Harmening Pittiglio. (Pp 580; \$32.95.) F A Davis. 1983.

*Nursing Care of the Adult*. Eloise Judd. (Pp 891; \$23.75.) F A Davis. 1983.

*Nursing and Nursing Education: Public Policies and Private Actions*. Division of Health Care Services, Institute of Medicine, Washington DC. (Pp 311; £12.75.) National Academy Press. 1983.

*Occasional Paper*. No 12. "One Parent Families: Parents, Children and Public Policy." Jennie Popay, Lesley Rimmer, and Chris Rossiter. (Pp 103; £4.25 including postage, from the publishers, 3 Park Road, London NW1.) Study Commission on the Family. 1983.

*Our Motherhood: Women's Accounts of Pregnancy, Childbirth, and Health Encounters*. Discussion paper prepared by Bie Nio Ong. (Pp 56; £1 from FSU, 207 Old Marylebone Road, London NW1 5QP.) Family Service Units. 1983.

*An Outline of Clinical Diagnosis*. Brian J Prout and John G Cooper. (Pp 264; £6.95.) Wright PSG. 1983.

### New editions

*A Laboratory Guide to Clinical Diagnosis*. 5th edn. R D Eastham. (Pp 367; £10.75.) Wright PSG. 1983.

*Laboratory Investigation of Endocrine Disorders*. 2nd edn. Michael R Willis and Bill Havard. (Pp 111; £5.50.) Butterworths. 1983.

*Lecture Notes on Epidemiology and Community Medicine*. 2nd edn. R D T Farmer and D L Miller. (Pp 214; £6.80.) Blackwell Scientific Publications. 1983.

*Lecture Notes on General Surgery*. 6th edn. Harold Ellis and Roy Yorke Calne. (Pp 474; £8.50.) Blackwell Scientific Publications. 1983.

*Lithium Treatment of Manic-Depressive Illness; a Practical Guide*. Second revised edition. Mogens Schou. (Pp 50; DM 18.) Karger. 1983.

*Manual of Clinical Problems in Internal Medicine with Annotated Key References*. 3rd edn. Jerry L Spivak and H Verdain Barnes. (Pp 655; \$17.95.) Little, Brown, and Company. 1983.

*Manual of Dermatologic Therapeutics: with Essentials of Diagnosis*. 3rd edn. Kenneth A Arndt. (Pp 356; \$16.95.) Little, Brown, and Company. 1983.

*Manual of Emergency Medicine*. 4th edn of Schneewind's "Medical and Surgical Emergencies." Michael Eliastam, George L Sternback, and Michael Jay Bresler. (Pp 468; £15.) Year Book Medical Publishers. 1983.